

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 141.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 10,546.

HALE BROS. & CO.

THE ATTRACTIVE PRICES

AT
HALE

BROS.'
ANNUAL

Winter Clearance Sale

Are Drawing Crowded Houses
Each and Every Day!

What is more natural than to make every dollar count as far as possible? We invite the closest comparison of our prices and qualities, and are perfectly willing to abide the judgment of the people; for we know large buying for spot cash, combined with light expenses, places our firm in the foremost ranks, and no amount of high-flown language can erase the fact that our House stands alone the largest interior buyers on this coast. Does it not then stand to reason that

We Can Undersell Other Houses

Who buy on long time, and mostly from San Francisco Jobbers? Ask your Agent of the C. P. R. R. who receives the largest amount of freight; facts are stubborn things to deal with. Our buyer is already in the Eastern Market. We must close out the lines on hand; hence the general reductions made throughout the House.

Now is your time to buy,

And we are of the firm opinion that the values placed upon our counters are not matched on this coast, quality considered.

Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HALE BROS. & CO.,

No. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

Hunyadi János

The Best and Cheapest Laxative.

"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."

Baron LIEBIG.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Dr. ROBERTS, Univ. Coll. Hosp. London, England.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARKETS.

C. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 726 & 728 L street, Sacramento,
PORK PACKERS AND WHOLESALE AND
Retail Dealers in Sugar-cured and Pickled
Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Pork, Pies, Hams,
Pork, Bacon, Hams, Corned Beef and Lard,
and all kinds of Sauces. Highest price paid for Grilled Hams \$19.15 per
hundred.

G. PHIL. HARTMAN,
Oriental Market,
No. 415 K street, between Fourth
and Fifth, opposite Metropolitan Theater,
in the field again with all kinds of Sausage, such
as pure fat Sausage, Liver Sausage, Bacon,
Sausage, Venison, Tenderloin and Spare
Ribs. Also, constantly on hand Fresh Meats,
Hams, Bacon, etc.

A CARLOAD
OF FINE—
JACKS AND JENNETS,
JUST IMPORTED AND FOR SALE AT
STOCKTON, by C. P. CROW. (Lat. 31° 45' N.)

MONEY TO LOAN!
ON REAL ESTATE, AT LOW RATE OF
Interest, by PETER BOHL, No. 321 J street,
Sacramento.

RUSS HOUSE,
THIS SUNDAY HOTEL HAS JUST
changed hands. Mrs. A. J. VERMILYA
having assumed the management and control of
the house, and in the style of the old
hotel recommends Mrs. VERMILYA is
the right one in the right place. Tourists and
Farmers will find this a choice place of resort,
make-up.

NEUBOURG & LAGES.
Star Mills and Matt House,
Hops, Malt, Produce, Grain, Feed
and Breweries Supplies.
1016, 1018, 1020 Fifth st., Sacramento.

MC Exchange sold on all the Principal Cities
of Europe. (Lat. 31° 45' N.)

ANHEUSER ST. LOUIS
BEER,
ON DRAUGHT, AT
GRUHLER'S SALOON,
No. 522 J street, (Lat. 31° 45' N.) Sacramento.

J. F. HILL,
No. 1301 J street, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURER OF
Carriages, Buggies, Express
press, Thoroughbreds, and
Quartz Wagons. Dealer in Oak
Ash, Coal, Lime, Lime, Lime, Spikes, Poles,
Bows, Rims, Shafts and Poles. Manufacturer
of the "LIGHTNING" HAY PRESS. Send
for Catalogues.

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADDRON, IMPORTER AND DEALER
in all Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glues, Glass
and Paper, etc., No. 24 K street, Sacramento.

OUR NEW PAINTERS WITH HISTORY OF OUR
PREPARATIONS EAST FIRE ON APPLICATION TO
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

76 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOME HAPPENINGS.

CALIFORNIA MENTIONED FOR A
PLACE IN THE CABINET.

The Rossa Matter—Cleveland in New
York—Business Failures—Trans-
continental Association.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

The Rossa Sensation.

NEW YORK, February 6th.—O'Donovan
Rossa rested comfortably last night. The
doctor said that his condition is not so
as it has the past day or two, he will be
able to leave the hospital within ten days,
quite a number called upon him this morning.

PHILAN'S ASSAULT ARRANGED.—
NEW YORK, February 6th.—Richard
Short, who committed an assault on Captain
Phelan, in O'Donovan Rossa's office
yesterday, was present in the dock this morn-
ing. Phelan was present. In the afternoon
which the Clerk of the Court made
out, Phelan says: "Richard Short did not
fully stab and wound defendant with a cer-
tain dirk knife which he (Short) held in his
hand. That defendant was so attacked by
short defendant at and within the office of
Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. That they
then arrived the office eleven short defendants
in the body at the hands of said defendant
and the body was left for examination in
the sum of \$2,000."

PHILAN BOUND TO "SEE IT OUT."—
NEW YORK, February 7th.—A. M.—Phelan
said last evening: "I shall stay and pro-
secute the case to the end. I will vindicate
myself from all charges of treachery to the
Irish cause. The attack on me was not
the result of a conspiracy to murder me,
but do not fear, that Mahdi will be held
responsible for the outrages in Ireland. It is even said
that Short was engaged in the Phoenix Park
murders. It is said to be certain that the
British Government has evidence proving
his connection with crimes in Ireland before
he fled to this country, and that an at-
tempt will be made to secure his extradition
for the purpose of having him extradited."

THE Week's Failures.—
NEW YORK, February 6th.—An official at
the Tombs says that Scotland Yard detectives
have been in the prison, and the features
of the dynamiter Short, who stabbed
Phelan, were one of the points
of inquiry. The Tombs said that he
will be held for trial on the 24th.

THE War in the Soudan.

LONDON, February 6th.—General Wolse-
ley telegraphs from Korti to the War Office
and afternoon that a courier had arrived
from Korti to say that the rebels had arrived
who report that the rebels at Metemeh
had become defiant since hearing of the
fall of Khartoum. The courier also says
that an attack on Gubat may be looked for
at any moment, as the rebels expect reinforce-
ments from Khartoum. Lord Wolseley
states that he will remain quiet pending
further orders from the Government.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock this morning
and a session to-day, considered a dis-
patch received from the present Egyptian
Minister, who is to telegraph to India
for the dispatch of Indian troops to Soudan
and, meanwhile, to reinforce the garrison
at Soudan by drafts of troops from England
and the Mediterranean. The opinion in
the Cabinet is in favor of a strong, active
and vigorous policy. The Ministry
sent a telegram to Lord Wolseley, who
will be in the dock of Mahdi and will
secure the release of General Gordon if
alive, or wreak vengeance upon the Arabs
if slain. The telegraph line between London
and Korti is entirely occupied with
dispatches between the Cabinet and Lord
Wolseley.

WOLSELEY'S CONFIDENCE IN THE FINAL RE-
SULT.

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has been expressed by the report that the
Cabinet has assembled to-day, considered a dis-
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THE Week's Failures.

NEW YORK, February 6th.—The failures
for the last week were 346, as against 334
for the previous week and 411 for the week
preceding.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, February 6th.—A British
steamer ran ashore on Point of Cape at
8:30 this evening. Her name cannot be
learned. There is a high northerly wind
blowing. No particulars can be obtained
to-night. Tugs are anchored near, ready
to assist if needed.

PACIFIC COAST ITEMS.

EUREKA, Humboldt county, is to have
workshops built in that place.

THE pay-roll of Stanford's 3,000-acre vine
farm amounts to \$5,000 per month.

CHICO papers record at length the formal
dedication of a Chinese Joss house.

DIXON complains of a scattering of com-
petitor halves and quarters in that vicinity.

VACARIE has utilized its canneries by
converting it into a skating rink during
the winter season.

A man belonging to a Mr. Gubbins, at
Kennedy Flat, Amador county, gave birth
to a stillborn child on January 25th. It lived
but a few hours.

LOS ANGELES will soon have a cable-
line running across the city, All \$9,000
of the required amount has been subscribed
and the building of the road is now as-
sured.

Messrs. Folsom and Bean killed, ^{on} December 1, 1884, and January 5, 1885, three bears, six panthers, three wild
cats and one fisher on the head of Noyo
river, Mendocino county.

North Carolina Seeking Cabinet Repre-
sentation.

WASHINGTON, February 6th.—Senate
Court of Appeal for the week ended
February 2d, a decree was granted and the
property and children divided.

Between 500 and 600 men who have
been idle for a month past at the Mare
Island Navy Yard were put to work last
Monday. The pay of first-class men was
reduced from \$4 to \$3 per day.

In the line of persons waiting their
turn to pay taxes at Collector Morgan's
office were 1,000 persons, who were
present to memorize the new Soudan
Legislature in behalf of our Governor Jarvis
for a Cabinet appointment. Nobody expects
that North Carolina will be recognized in
the formation of the Cabinet, but Jarvis
may, and in all probability will, receive a
number of qualifications of a practical character.

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ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM GENERAL WOLSELEY.

LONDON, February 6th.—Colonel Wolseley,
in charge of the only one of Colonel Wilson's
three steamers which succeeded in
reaching Gubat from Khartoum—the two
others having been wrecked—furnishes de-
tailed report of operations on the
frontier. This shows that the three
steamers, in command of Colonel Wilson,
reached Khartoum January 28th, following
the course of the White Nile. Reaching
Khartoum, it was found utterly impossible
to land the troops. Then follows a de-
scription of the firing by the rebels and
the natives of the town, given in yesterday's
Associated Press report.

CONTINUING: Colonel Wolseley says: "The
Government House in Khartoum appeared
to be wrecked. One man was killed and
five wounded during the attack on the
steamer. Colonel Wilson's steamer was
wrecked four miles above the enemy's pos-
ition, having the bottom of the Shublak
catastrophe. The second steamer was wrecked
January 29th. We reached Gubat in small
boats."

THE President-Elect.

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LONDON, February 6th.—General Wolseley's
fate is still in doubt. Reports in regard to
him are conflicting. It is the general opinion
that he was killed. Some fifteen more
men were killed. The others are equally positive
that he took refuge in the fort with his
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DAILY RECORD-UNION

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The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. It is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122 for 4s of 1867; 112s for 4s; sterling, \$4 1/4 to 87 1/2; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 107s; gold, 49s; silver, 10s; gold, 10s; 10s; silver in London, 49s; consols, 99 1/2-10d; 5 per cent United States bonds, extended, 105 4s; 120s; 4s to 115s.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 84s to 85 cents.

Light business and low prices were the features at the Stock Board in San Francisco yesterday morning. Only about a dozen descriptions were called.

Short, who stabled Phelan in Ross's office recently, was held in the Tombs Police Court at New York yesterday, in the sum of \$2,000.

O'Donovan Ross is rapidly recovering from his wound, and will soon be able to leave the hospital.

A meeting of the British Cabinet was held yesterday, to consider the situation in the Soudan.

Four Portuguese men-of-war have occupied the mouth of the Congo in Africa.

The steamer Wimberly, four days overdue at Alton from San Francisco, has arrived in safety.

A seduction and breach of promise case, with damages laid at \$20,000, is on trial at Victoria, P. C.

Three more indictments for perjury were returned yesterday by the Salt Lake Grand Jury.

Rich gold discoveries have been made in San Juan County, Utah.

During the past week 346 business failures occurred in the United States.

The missing steamer San Pablo has arrived safely at Yokohama.

The fast overland freight trains on the Central Pacific will probably be running by March 1st.

Gladding's residence has been placed under special police protection.

Martin O'Connor, of Pittsburg, confesses to complicity in the London dynamite explosions.

The claims of California for a place in the Cabinet are being urged upon President-elect Cleveland.

During December the Union Pacific Railroad earned \$2,222,900.

A considerable quantity of buried coin was found on the Battery in New York Thursday.

A Chinese man was murdered at Snelling, Merrimac county, Thursday morning.

Two Anarchists will be executed to-day at Halle, Prussian Saxony, for an attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

Five hundred employees of the Lowell Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Mass., have struck against a reduction of ten percent in their wages.

Particulars of the massacre of Mrs. Canham, her son and daughter, near Radical City, Ks., are given this morning.

Wayne Powers and George Gibson were hanged at Esteville, Va., yesterday, for the murder of William Gibson.

A British steamer, name not given, ran ashore last evening on the coast of Delaware.

A glove fight at Louisville, Ky., last night, between Captain James Dalton and Mike Cleary, was won by the latter in one round.

Nothing has yet been heard of the overland steamer Alaska, which was due in New York last Monday from Liverpool.

The wedding of the Prince Colonne and Miss Eva Mackay will take place next Thursday in Paris.

The issue of tickets to view Westminster Abbey has been suspended.

A Mexican mob, 100 strong, have crossed into Texas, for the purpose of releasing several Mexican prisoners confined in the Burnet County jail.

In a glove fight at Carson, Nev., last night, between Elliott of New York, and Edwards, seconded of Carson, the latter won.

A fire in New York last night caused a loss of \$25,000.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK FIGHT.

As was expected, the San Francisco Chronicle gives in its adhesion to the book ring, and comes out in open opposition to cheap school books. It has the impudence to declare that the issue was not squarely made before the people, and that "a lying pretense was made that the work could be done cheaper by the State than it could otherwise." This assumption of a lie by the Chronicle is in keeping with its own method of treating public questions. There was no pretense about it. Every practical man who has examined into the question knows that the books can be printed by the State than "could otherwise be done," since it is possible for wealthy publishing houses to print and sell school books below cost, as it has been said they have threatened to do, but in which "game" they have been effectively stopped by the bill prohibiting the use of books not bearing the trade-marks of the State. Nevertheless, we believe the State can print her books cheaper than a publishing house, since she does not need to realize a profit upon the investment. The Chronicle declares that the RECORD-UNION some weeks ago said \$100,000 would be enough to commence with. We said nothing of the kind; but it may be granted, for since three years must elapse before the books can bring into use, \$100,000 would not probably be expended the first year. But it is needed, nevertheless, that the appropriation be full and ample for the whole work, and made now, and not left to future political manipulation. Since the profits of the publishers on books sold in California amount to nearly \$100,000 per annum, it should be clear to all that the State within limits of economy still, if it expends \$300,000 in that year. But only \$200,000 is asked by the amended bill. Beyond all this, the State is to receive back the cost of the books. How then can the State be harmed? The Chronicle ventures the assertion that under the new system we "will not have as good book-texts as those now in vogue." It would have been the proper thing for a journal aping such dignity to advance some reasons in support of this arbitrary assumption. The failure to do so is proof of inability to fortify the mendacious statement. There is nothing new nor original in the Chronicle's opposition. It is the echo of the book ring, and the arguments (?) advanced are the same threadbare and stale generalities heard in the late campaign. The iteration of the false good that the people did not have the

question squarely presented, is becoming tiresome. The journals that make the assertion know it to be untrue. The matter was debated in 1880 and 1881; it was considered in two successive Legislatures; the State Teachers' Convention resolved upon it to the extent of a column and a half of close-set type; the interior press discussed it thoroughly. It was a living topic in every school district. The Sacramento press was especially earnest in the debate for months. The people perfectly well understood what they were voting upon. It is a bit of impudence that requires a brazen front to declare at this late day, in the face of a practically unanimous vote for the amendment, that the people were stupid and did not know what they were about. The book-ring agents do not even venture upon such audacity. They canvassed the State on the question; they "felt" of every Board of Education in the State; they sounded the teachers and got the Educators' Convention by the name of the neck. They spared neither money nor energy to compass the defeat of the amendment, and after all this, and the opposition of certain of the press, the people adopted the amendment. Yet in the face of that fact men are found with sufficient hardihood to suggest a violation of the law of the Constitution by those who have sworn to maintain it. This fight against the needed legislation is in the interest of the book ring, and whether opposing legislators are amenable to the charge or not, the effect of their opposition is to enhance the interests of the book ring, the infamous combinations and plots of which this journal fully exposed on the 20th of October last. At that time it was shown beyond possibility of denial and by the confessions of parties interested, that the great publishing houses have formed a syndicate, according to the rules of which there can be no open competition in supplying school-books to this State. That the houses are pledged not to out the books of any of them publish when once introduced, nor to bid against each other, in any case. But behind the question of the cost of text-books, there were others as grave, and with which all the people were familiar—the corruption of local boards by the book ring; the bribery and trickery to which the book agents resorted; their intermeddling with school elections; their swarming periodically about Boards of Education, teachers' conventions and Teachers' Institutes; the large sums they "placed" as corruption funds; their insidious appearance in the Legislature, the cropping out of their corrupt schemes in bills and amendments to the codes, and "little jokers" inserted in the chinks of general legislation. Is there any man so ignorant or lost to a sense of shame as to venture the assertion that the people did not know all about these things, and which have formed the topics of press debate for ten years past in this State? By the adoption of the constitutional amendment the people at one stroke swept from the field of action these influences, and that they did so deliberately, and with a full knowledge of what they were about, there can be no truthful denial.

YOUNG MANHOOD AND THE NATIONAL GUARD.

It is to be accepted as accomplished that the Legislature will adjust appropriations for the National Guard, that the schools in the field may be resumed by the organized militia, as advised by the Governor in his late message. It is evident that the Guard is rapidly improving, and its personnel being much advanced. It is a gratifying sign of the times that from the flower of the young manhood of the State is being made up the rosters of the companies of the several regiments. It may not have been a matter of general reflection, but should be, in view of the facts that these military organizations are becoming, as they should be, powerful conservers of good morals and polite manners. Of the several hundred young men enrolled in the regiment which has its headquarters in Sacramento, for instance, it was asserted by a gentleman of competent knowledge, in a recent speech, that not one guardsman can be found at a gaming table, indulging in poker games, frequenting low places, or loafing about the streets. A high standard of gentlemanly conduct has been set up, and it is not too much to say that from present indications our military companies promise to furnish the patterns for well conducted young manhood. Young business men, steady mechanics, young professional men, tradesmen and artisans, standing in good repute in the community, are filling up the companies. Their armories are made neat and comfortable parlors, adorned by art works, provided with books and periodicals, and kept with scrupulous neatness. The code of manners observed is that of perfect propriety, cleanliness in language and gentlemanliness in deportment. Certainly it is better for these young men to make up the armories the headquarters for their "evenings out," than in the saloons, or on the streets, or in poker dens and pitfalls yawning for impressionable youth. We do not know how it may be elsewhere—we do know how it is here now. Our information is that in the country companies we presume high standard is being set up, and we hope it is true to a large extent among the guardsmen of San Francisco—we may at least hope so. There should be on the part of the general public generous and marked aid extended to these young men have taken upon themselves, in their efforts to perfect their several organizations and to make their fine property in this city as attractive and comfortable in its interior fittings as it should be. The disposition is manifest throughout the entire Union to elevate the standard of the organized militia, and Congress has manifested its lively appreciation of the suggestion of President Arthur that legislation to further the movement should be prompt and liberal. In the character of the National Guard resides its efficiency and reliability; upon its reliability very largely depend the liberties we enjoy; upon its representative character hinges its usefulness and conservatism in time of need, and all these in turn depend upon the sympathy and support the communities of the country extend to the organized militia. In these days when anarchists are marching in the streets of some of our cities, communities cannot do better than

maintain a force upon which it is known perfect reliance can be placed.

WITHDRAW IT.

The State compels the school districts to contribute to the support of a very indifferently conducted monthly journal known as the *California Teacher*, ostensibly published by Thomas E. Flynn & Co., but in reality Flynn has no connection with it. Several thousand dollars per annum are drawn from the library funds of the 2,365 districts to maintain the magazine. It is a very easy way to secure subscribers—there are a good many newspapers that would like to secure aid in a similar manner, though conscientious journalism abhors it. This enforced patronage should be withdrawn. The recent Convention of County Superintendents advised its withdrawal, and the present Legislature should see to it that it is done, and that the bill to effect it is not drowned in the sea of measures now before the houses. Thus much upon general principles. But there are specific reasons for stopping this leak. One of these is that it is declared the official organ of the Department of Public Instruction. Yet in this same official organ Henry McCa, the business manager of the concern, as late as in the January number, gives the public evidence of his incompetency by printing a political speech he made in the recent campaign against one Presidential candidate and in favor of another. Aside from the fact that the alleged political criticism is a bit of bathos and unadulterated hogwash, it has no place in an official educational journal. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is altogether too shrewd a man to have given countenance to such vanity and bad taste. The article does not appear in his department. The excusable taste manifested might be excused if the article were timely and not political. But what on earth have the educational interests of this nation to do with Mr. McCa's views of Mr. Blaine's policy? What place has a political speech in an official organ of the Department of Public Instruction? It is sending address, with stamps, to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, Md.

"Cassell's Family Illustrated Magazine" (Cassell & Co., New York, London and Paris), is at hand for February. It is a number especially bright in illustration and rich in text. In addition to the usual departmental articles, it contains a special edition of "The Revolution of 1848," a special edition of "The War of the South," a "hero of the late war," a man "farsighted and wise," a man of "analytical mind and a broad comprehension of men and things," a "novelist of rare promise;" a poet "the South delights to honor;" such was the tone of the Southern press for its ex-Confederate idol. But Mr. Cable has had the courage to tell the South the truth; to point out the unwise of its course; and show it that its idol is broken and its gods of clay. Now the time changes, and Mr. Cable is unjust; he is cruel to his late friends;" not he of all others should have done this thing;" he "desecrates the temple;" he is not representative of "the best of the South;" he is "narrow-minded and prejudiced;" he has been captured by "bloody shirtism;" and last, but not least, comes the Atlanta *Constitution* and daubs him with the pitch that in Southern estimation is the meanest of disgraces and the foulest of insults. It says Cable is possessed by "a confirmed negro mania." It is strange how differently we look at things when our prejudices are our spectacles.

THE Nihilists of Russia strike at the seat of power. They have not, that we recall, adopted methods as infamous as those of the London dynamiters. The political terrorism of the Anarchists in Russia has a different object in each case. But in London the assault was made in the recesses of Parliament, when its galleries were visited by tourists and women and children. The assault upon the tower of London put in peril strangers visiting from abroad, and not a solitary distinguished English official. What have the London dynamiters accomplished? Wrecked a few benches, mashed an illuminated window, scooped a hole in the floor of a historic building and blown the walls of the graves of two Princes, hundreds of years dead. What grand results to be sure, from so much of threat and such gravity of preparation. The true friends of Irish independence bewail the idiocy and atrocity of the dynamite methods, and are far seeing enough to discern in the same objections. The politics of the article, in short, has nothing to do with it. What we object to is party politics in such a journal at all, or of any shade. The State needs no official organ for any of its departments, least of all does it need to run a magazine in the interest of a political party.

GAMBLING ORDINANCES.

Our evening contemporary is much concerned about the "humiliating spectacle" of the "good people" of this journal laboring for the enforcement of the laws. It has nothing new to advance against the Jones bill, except to say that the gamblers all favor it. We do not know that, nor do we care whether they do or not. What we do know is that Sacramento, by her City Trustees, openly violates a State law.

What we do say is, rebuke the Trustees or repeal the law. In the name of decency let there be at least the semblance of consistency. If licensed gambling is so good a thing, then repeat the inhibition—a step, take it, "the good people" of the State are not ready to take. Let our contemporaries not mistake, we do not profess to be better nor "holier than thou," but we do profess to know that the open violation of a State criminal law by constituted municipal authority is so demoralizing and dangerous an experiment that it cannot be tolerated by a State that purposes to insure respect for the sovereign authority of the State among the people; and finally if this same municipal authority can find the propriety to do so much for the protection of Irish independence we do not know how it may be elsewhere—we do know how it is here now. Our information is that in the country companies we presume high standard is being set up, and we hope it is true to a large extent among the guardsmen of San Francisco—we may at least hope so.

There is no pretense about it. Every practical man who has examined into the question knows that the books can be printed by the State than "could otherwise be done," since it is possible for wealthy publishing houses to print and sell school books below cost, as it has been said they have threatened to do, but in which "game" they have been effectively stopped by the bill prohibiting the use of books not bearing the trade-marks of the State. Nevertheless, we believe the State can print her books cheaper than a publishing house, since she does not need to realize a profit upon the investment. The Chronicle declares that the RECORD-UNION some weeks ago said \$100,000 would be enough to commence with. We said nothing of the kind; but it may be granted, for since three years must elapse before the books can bring into use, \$100,000 would not probably be expended the first year. But it is needed, nevertheless, that the appropriation be full and ample for the whole work, and made now, and not left to future political manipulation.

Since the profits of the publishers on books sold in California amount to nearly \$100,000 per annum, it should be clear to all that the State within limits of economy still, if it expends \$300,000 in that year. But only \$200,000 is asked by the amended bill. Beyond all this, the State is to receive back the cost of the books. How then can the State be harmed?

The Chronicle ventures the assertion that under the new system we "will not have as good book-texts as those now in vogue." It would have been the proper thing for a journal aping such dignity to advance some reasons in support of this arbitrary assumption. The failure to do so is proof of inability to fortify the mendacious statement. There is nothing new nor original in the Chronicle's opposition. It is the echo of the book ring, and the arguments (?) advanced are the same threadbare and stale generalities heard in the late campaign. The iteration of the false good that the people did not have the

samples of coal exhibited are pronounced to be excellent. The Government is so impressed with the information that it has appointed a commission of practical miners, headed by Señor Juan J. Elia, to determine all necessary data in reference to localities and conditions, and to make full tests of its values, as also to report in regard to all other minerals which may be found. The fact that coal is found and worked at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan, says Consul Baker, of Buenos Ayres, and as far north, on the eastern side of the Andes as Skyring Water, long since "led me to express the opinion that it must certainly underlie the entire region of the Andine slopes, and that if proper shafts were sunk it would be revealed. These discoveries fully sustain what I then said, and if the quality is such that it can be used for manufacturing purposes, there is no estimate of the mining and other industries which will ultimately be developed in the interior provinces of the Argentine Republic."

The "New York Clipper Annual" has been received. Among other matters of interest in its contents is given in alphabetical list brief biographical sketches of "The Active Eighty Hundred Dramatic Notabilities;" "Theatrical Chronology for 1841;" "Choral Musical Events for 1841;" both arranged by month of dates. Also a record of death in amateur theatricals.

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SACRAMENTANS ABROAD.

Visiting Old Mexico En Route to the New Orleans Exposition.

[Record-Union Correspondence.]

OTTO OF MEXICO, January 20, 1885.—

We left Sacramento on January 10th and arrived here on the 16th. Our whole journey was pleasant as could be desired. The trip through Mexico was of interest to all our party, being the first time any of the number had ever seen the land of the Montezumas. To those interested in agriculture only, the whole route to the City of Mexico would have but little attraction, the land for the greater part of the way seeming fit only for the production of the endless variety of cacti which completely cover the country, and is not fit for grazing purposes. Near Agua Calientes was the first farming land of note, and there it is in its most primitive state. The crops were being harvested. And when I say harvested, I mean pulled up by the roots and placed in small bags by the natives. Very much of grain, resting one of the fields of wheat and barley in California. It seems to me the greed, hungry, poor who gather the grain in this style would eat more than could be saved by such process in one day. At Agua Calientes we were met by friends, Captain Wason and his charming wife, formerly of Sacramento.

ZACATECAS

Is the center for all the mining operations in the State. It is finely situated among rolling hills that slope in gentle undulations away to the distant plains. Through the kindness of a friend we had an opportunity of riding for miles on the roads and consequently had some views of the country. Among others was a race between an ox, which had just been released of the yoke by one of the natives, and his master. Whatever the cause, the ox was in earnest, and so was the man. We never will know how that race ended; but as the man was scudding along with bare poles, his one garment being peeled for storms, I hope he was saved from the cruel horns that were very near when I last saw them.

En route we saw the famous dyke of Nochistongo, supposed to have been cut by Cortez. It has a depth of nearly 200 feet and is about thirteen miles long. Such a canal as this might answer for our fair city of the plains. Once through this we entered the fertile valley that surrounds the City of Mexico. There the lands were well tilled. Large vineyards are seen of the maguey plant, from which the drink so dear to the native, *aguave*, is made. Peach trees were in bloom and many flowers were in sight. Then came lines of old aqueducts; old stone walls and walls of adobe and roofs of stone. Even the inhabitants looked sun-dried and of more the same color. Soon we arrived at a roadside station, and we were in the city.

THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Our four days stay here have been all too short. Every courtesy has been shown our party that could be desired, so we have been able to see a great deal in the short time here. The Cathedral is grand indeed. It possesses a fascination of its own, and though not so imposing as many in Europe, is of peculiar interest, being built upon the site where once stood the Aztec Teocalli. And this was more interesting in the many things with which we were familiar, relics of that age and those matriarchs people than all else. The sacrificial stone; the calendar stone, upon which they computed time; the gods whom they worshipped, with many other things, were alone worth a visit to see. Those old Aztecs understood something in the art of carving even with their rude instruments, which could scarcely be accomplished now.

CHAPULTEPEQUE.

Wherein once lived Montezuma, and which is now being fitted up by the Indians, is the capital of the world of sun-worshippers. And looking from its high turrets down upon the city, surrounded by its beautiful plains with the fair white peak of Pantepeque towering up to such grand heights above me I thought, would it not have been as well had the invaders never come, and had this strange people, joined to their yet stranger idols, been left alone. Civilization has done much, I suppose, and yet I saw there more abject poverty, more filth and rags, more of utter desolation in one day, than before in all my life, though until then I thought Naples and Rome stood first in beggary. Among all the poor working people who toil for so poor a living, I did not see one smiling, happy face.

Had I time, there is much that would be of interest to write that is not usually written concerning this strange old city, its queer people, of the palaces, churches, asylums, theaters, the circuses and many other places which we passed, of the strange, native-looking fruits, or the strawberries, which grow to perfection there, and of the Sunday eve when we sat in the social eating ices in the open air, while the band played, and men and women, in their brightest sarapes, whispered in that sweetest of all languages the old, old story.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Liquefied oxygen is lighter than water, and a little heavier than alcohol, according to a French chemist, who has calculated its specific gravity at 0.888.

In Cape Colony the extensive planting of the common tomato is recommended, as it is alleged that insects shun the land on which it is grown. The suggestion is made, however, that the same effect may not be produced in cooler countries.

A French archæologist, M. Sallard, has discovered the workshop of a prehistoric armorer in a steep rock on the coast of Beittany. The workman lived in the stone age, and his skeleton was found among the various stone weapons and implements upon which he had been working.

A German mining engineer, Herr J. Müller, brings light coins up to the standard weight by the electro-deposition of metal upon them. Unless it is necessary to add considerably to the weight, this process—simply forming a thin and uniform coating—does not defeat the character upon the coin.

Most experiments with hydrochloric acid have been confined to mucous surfaces, like the eye and the mouth. By applying it under the skin, however, Mons. J. Grasset has found that the new anesthetic may be made to produce local insensibility in any part of the body, the duration being sufficient for various surgical operations.

An English observer has reached the conclusion that the musk beetle (*Aromia moschata*) has the power of emitting, or suppressing its odor at pleasure, but that when dying the scent is continuous and very powerful. He mentions a case in which a scent of roses has been known to proceed from the human body, in flesh and weakness. Similar instances are known by another writer.

The total length of the proposed Nicaragua canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is 173.57 miles. This is composed of 17.27 miles of canal, from the Pacific to Brito Harbor on the Lake of Nicaragua; 50.56 miles of lake navigation; 69.90 miles of navigation of the river San Juan, and 33.50 miles of canal from this river to Greycity. The estimated cost of this work is \$41,103,839.

Some excellent photographs of a pistol bullet in its flight, under the illumination of an electric spark, have been secured by Prof. E. Mach, of Prague. He has also photographed the air streams which one may see over a Bunsen burner placed in sunshine, and has even obtained pictures of waves of sound, these last being made visible by a method in which advantage is taken of the irregular refraction of light by air set in vibration by sound.

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

DELINQUENT
TAX LIST.
FOR 1884.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO:—By virtue of and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 5754, 5763, 5766 and 5767 of the Political Code, I will sell all the property, real and personal, hereinbefore described and delinquent for State and County and other Taxes for the year 1884, in front of the Court-house door, at the hour of 10 A. M.,

Monday, the 23d day of February, A. D. 1885.

For gold coin of the United States, each piece or parcel so described for the amount of taxes thereto annexed, together with five per cent and fifty cents on each lot, piece or tract of land separately assessed, and on each assessment of personal property additional thereto, and accruing costs.

CITY ROLL.

12—Against Henry Furry and lot 8, P. and Q. Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property. State and county tax, \$13.50; costs, \$1.07; total tax and costs, \$14.57.

99—Against Sacramento B. and L. Association and mortgage on east half of lot 7, J. and K. Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, in city of Sacramento, State and county tax, \$1.00; costs, total tax and costs, \$1.00.

1013—Against George Cadwalader and mortgage on south 1/4 of lot 7, east of lot 6, D. Second and Third streets, in city of Sacramento, State and county tax, \$4.20; costs, 71 cents; total tax and costs, \$4.91.

1017—Against Michael and lot 1, C. and M. Second and Third streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, tax on personal property, State and county tax, \$1.00; costs, total tax and costs, \$1.00.

1021—Against Levi Stokes and one-half of lot 7, north 76 feet of lot 4, J. and G. Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, in city of Sacramento, State and county tax, \$4.11; costs, 92 cents; total tax and costs, \$4.93.

1024—Against Ed. Malone and mortgage on south 1/4 of lot 7, east of lot 6, D. Second and Third streets, in city of Sacramento, State and county tax, \$1.00; costs, total tax and costs, \$1.00.

1026—Against E. Morris and improvements on south half of east quarter of lot 5, L. and M. Fifth and Sixth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, tax on personal property, State and county tax, \$3.33; costs, 93 cents; total tax and costs, \$4.26.

1027—Against F. and J. Fourth and Fifth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, tax on personal property, State and county tax, \$2.00; costs, \$1.05; total tax and costs, \$3.05.

1028—Against John L. Carey and mortgage on lot 4, L. and P. Nineteenth and Twenty-first streets, in city of Sacramento, State and county tax, \$1.00; costs, total tax and costs, \$1.00.

1029—Against A. Graham and north 60 feet of lot 5, E. and F. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, State and county tax, \$1.47; costs, 93 cents; total tax and costs, \$2.30.

1030—Against J. A. Gibson and lots 2 and 3, E. and F. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, State and county tax, \$2.00; costs, 93 cents; total tax and costs, \$2.93.

1031—Against J. A. Gibson and lots 2 and 3, E. and F. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, State and county tax, \$2.00; costs, 93 cents; total tax and costs, \$2.93.

1032—Against N. T. Gould and south half of blocks 21 and 22 of Brahma's Addition to city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, State and county tax, \$2.00; costs, 93 cents; total tax and costs, \$2.93.

1033—Against F. and G. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, State and county tax, \$2.00; costs, 93 cents; total tax and costs, \$2.93.

1034—Against J. C. and J. Fourth and Fifth streets, in city of Sacramento, and improvements and personal property, State and county tax, \$2.00; costs, 93 cents; total tax and costs, \$2.93.

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THE COUNTRY SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The school-house stood beside the way, A shabby building, old and gray; With walls that were cracked and broken, And rough, uneven walls and floor; And why the little hempspun crew? It sheltered well, so much more moist Then was the sun, you were sure have guessed, It is a secret known to few.

I'll tell you. The high road lay Stretched all along the township hill, Whence the broad lands sloped either way, And every house and hill At every window, every door. The school-house with that gracious lone God's fair world would fain instill, So softly, quietly it came.

Then, when she knew its name; Its various inmates, its books; They counted not as study books; And yet they could not lift an eye, And not turn with sweetest speech The tender lessons it would teach: "Be gentle, children, brave and true, And you will greatly reward you."

Only the teacher, wife of heart, Binned the schoolroom with art, And when she left the lag and stir Of the young idlers fretting her, Of the girls who were at play, The ruffians, the brutes, the bullies, She drew fresh breath of God's grace, And the schoolroom was a own An echo of that pleasant tone, In which the great world sings: "Be cheerful, patient, still and strong."

NOT SO EASILY WON.

"You seem comfortably sure of her, Tom?" "Well, why not, dear Jack, when I've only to ask, and the little lady's mine? I'm immensely taken with her, but I've hung about."

The dip of advancing oars drew out the rest of the sentence, but Miss Daisy Campbell, in her hammock behind the eiders had heard enough to destroy her peace. Fearful of betraying her presence by the movement of a finger, the girl lay rigid as marble, watching with strained eyes two fragrant blue wreaths of smoke gliding past her retreat, till through an opening in the bushes farther up the brook she caught a fleeting glimpse of a bird cannoneed the smoke, and of the smokers, two gay sunburned youths with guns and fishing-rods. Tom Raymond said at the stern, tall, handsome Tom, who had but now produced, of his easy composure of himself. In that moment of wounded pride and fierce indignation, Miss Daisy thought that she could have cheerfully seen him drown. "Oh, she's a daisy," hummed Jack McKeon; and as the mucky-toned sister, her countenance brightened, drew out the saucy, idle talk? Why had he pranced with the reins till the horse reared and started off at a canter. Having soothed the animal's ruffled feelings, Tom began afresh.

"Daisy, I've been thinking—"

"Dangerous symptoms, my young friend; let the doctor prescribe."

"I'm going back to the medical school next week, Daisy."

"So soon?" in a tone of cool regret.

"And I want to ask you, Daisy—"

"I've only to ask, and the little lady's mine," prompted tauntingly, kindling Tom's eyes a dangerous fire.

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